

300 DIE WHEN ANCONA IS TORPEDOED DEAD MOSTLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN

PROBERS RILED AT CONFLICT IN TESTIMONY ON HALF-AND-HALF

Congressman Cooper intimates possibility of putting witnesses on oath that public be assured of truth.

Thomas Bradley continues criticism of figures in George reports—cites cases to refute statements.

A threat to put witnesses under oath and go fully into the truth or falsity of figures in the famous George taxation report was the outstanding development today of the Congressional committee's inquiry into the fiscal relations of the District and Federal Governments.

Near the end of the testimony of Thomas Bradley, of the joint citizens' committee, who had attacked the George figures all along the line and also assailed the brief of Herbert J. Browne containing many of the same figures, Congressman Cooper expressed impatience with further conflicting testimony.

TO SET PUBLIC RIGHT.

Mr. Cooper said it was necessary for the committee to conduct this conflicting testimony by hearing witnesses under oath, because if the George taxation report figures were not true, as claimed, Congress and the public had been misled and should be set right.

The statement of Mr. Bradley which brought out this opinion was in refutation of a paragraph in the brief of Herbert J. Browne wherein he alleged the total assessment of certain lots in Mt. Pleasant, Meridian Hill, and a subdivision of the Esplanade was only \$148. Mr. Bradley said the assessment was in reality \$5,000.

Somewhere there is such an utter distortion of truth that it is getting to be

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YOSHITO BECOMES EMPEROR OF JAPAN

Coronation, Costing \$2,000,000, Is First Seen by People in 25 Centuries.

KYOTO, Japan, Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito's coronation here today was the first coronation in twenty-five centuries that representatives of the people have been permitted to attend. The Japanese people are greatly pleased.

Today's rather simple and brief ceremony, marking the accession of Yoshihito to the place handed down "by divine right" from his forefathers who were emperors "from the dawn of history," is the climax of the six weeks' accession program for which the diet appropriated \$2,000,000.

Ambassador and Mrs. Guthrie, who were present at this forenoon's ceremonies, attended the coronation service this afternoon. Other American representatives in the Shintohin were: Lt. Col. Wheeler, first secretary of the American embassy; and Mrs. Wheeler; Col. James, military attaché; and Mrs. James; and Lieutenant Commander Horne, naval attaché; and Mrs. Horne.

When the Emperor had been seated on the throne, gentlemen in waiting drew aside the curtain and his majesty, holding in his hand the chrysanthemum scepter which is the symbol of the sovereign, then addressed the crowd in three brief "banquets" for the Emperor, and the coronation was over.

Duke Visits Sofia In Zeppelin Trip

Mecklenburg Is Greeted by Czar Ferdinand After 250-Mile Aerial Ride.

BERLIN (via Saville wireless), Nov. 10.—Czar Ferdinand of Bulgaria entertained the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, a visitor by Zeppelin from Temesvar, Hungary, at Sofia today.

The 250-mile aerial trip was made by the Duke and his party in eight hours. Ferdinand, his ministers, and an immense crowd met the visitors on their arrival.

"This is one of the great moments of my life," said the Duke, a ruler, grasping the Duke's hands as he stepped from the Zeppelin gondola.

WHITLOCK AIDE OUT ON BERLIN PROTEST

Counselor of U. S. Legation, Active in Cavell Case, Forced to Quit.

Because of efforts in behalf of Edith Cavell, the British nurse executed by the Germans at Brussels, on demand of the German government, Counselor G. de Leval of the American legation at Brussels, has been forced to leave Belgium, the State Department announced today.

It was announced that Counselor de Leval has not been dismissed, but that his retirement from Belgium was insisted upon by the German government. He is a Belgian and has been engaged as legal adviser of the legation two years.

The German government advised American Minister Whitlock that de Leval was "persona non grata" because of his activities in the Cavell case. Germany did not insist upon his dismissal, but requested that he leave Belgium.

Minister Whitlock advised the State Department that de Leval was leaving the country with him. De Leval will probably go to the American legation at The Hague.

The Legation sought and was refused an interview with Miss Cavell before and after the death sentence was pronounced. A report from him to Mr. Whitlock regarding the attitude of German officials toward the nurse was in the correspondence published by the British government. De Leval accused the unofficial information that might excite the nurse was ordered by the German officials.

"ELDER" WILSON IS REBUKED BY BRYAN

"World Needs a Pentecost. Not an Armageddon," Says Peace Apostle.

William Jennings Bryan took his Bible in hand today and administered the reproof testimonial to President Wilson and former President Roosevelt.

"I have read the quotation from Ezekiel," said Mr. Bryan, "in which the Lord says: 'I will be a Father to the fatherless, and a Friend to the widow.' The old testament rather than the new, because he would class Christ with the millenarians, but why should the President, a Presbyterian elder, pass over the new gospel, in which love is the chief cornerstone and build his defense upon a passage in the old testament written at a time when the Children of Israel were surrounded by enemies?"

No One Threatens.

"But even if the passage came from the new testament it would not support the President's plan. The words quoted by him have reference to an actual attack. The passage says the watchman must sound the trumpet 'when he sees the sword come upon the land.' The sword has not come upon the land, and no enemy is in sight. The President said in New York that we are not threatened from any quarter that we have friendly relations with all nations, and that there is no fear among us."

It is all right for Mr. Roosevelt to sound the trumpet, because all colors look red to him. He sees armies marching upon us from every direction.

Need a Pentecost.

"But the President is a man of peace, and he is in a position to know that no one is threatening to attack us. It is surprising, first, that in looking up Bible authority he should ignore the teachings of Christ, and second, that he should select a passage that refers not to preparation against imaginary dangers, but to immediate action to meet an attack actually made."

"What the world needs today is a Pentecost, not an Armageddon."

Lighthouse Ship Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—The steamer Irene, employed by the Trinity House Corporation in connection with light-house and pilotage work, has been sunk. Thirty-five of the crew are missing.

BULGARIA AND GREECE REACH AN AGREEMENT

Pledge to Safeguard Hellenic Territory Halts Athens War Preparation.

HIGH AUTHORITY QUOTED

Sofia Promises to Demobilize After Securing Serbian Macedonia.

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—Bulgaria and Greece have reached an agreement which will keep Greece out of the war, according to the Athens press today.

Bulgaria, these accounts say, will demobilize at the end of the Serbian campaign, and promises not to enter the Dorian-Gyevgell line nor to enter Monastir.

Should military operations against Monastir become absolutely necessary, it is arranged that Germany shall conduct them without Bulgarian participation.

Pledge to Greece.

Gyevgell is the first Serbian town north of the Serbo-Greek frontier, from which it is hardly a gunshot distant. Dorian is five miles farther north. Both are on the Nish-Saloniki railroad.

This means a Bulgarian pledge to keep outside Greece.

Monastir, in southwestern Serbia, is a point where the Greeks consider that a Bulgarian stronghold would menace their territory. They take it for granted, however, that Germany would have no objection in holding it except as a temporary military necessity.

Bulgaria Unhindered.

Though the arrangement outlined is deemed in Athens at least in anti-war circles of a nature to safeguard Greece, it would not seriously hamper Bulgaria in her plans for the conquest of most of Serbian Macedonia.

The Athens newspapers quote "diplomatic authority" for their information.

French Retake Veles; Fighting Is Renewed For the Babuna Pass

ATHENS, Nov. 10.—The French recaptured the southern Serbian town of Veles from the Bulgars today.

A message from the front reported renewed fighting at Babuna pass, north-east of Prilep.

It is believed in Athens that the fighting is in connection with Serbo-French operations to clear that part of Serbia completely of the Bulgars, inasmuch as the latter were badly defeated in the Babuna pass district several days ago, and their main body retreated to the eastward.

British troops, moving to re-enforce the front, are reported to be in the area.

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ALL HOPE ABANDONED FOR OIL-LADEN SHIP

Two Tugs Are Standing by, While Two Holds in Steamer Are Burning Fiercely.

GALVESTON, Nov. 10.—All hope was abandoned today for the Italian steamer Livetta, after in the Gulf of Mexico, about sixty-five miles east of Sabine Pass, with about 400 cases of gasoline and 80,000 cases of oil on board.

A wireless from the steamer Gulf Stream, standing by, reported the fire was burning fiercely in holds No. 3 and 4. The tugs Russell and John Seely are standing by, while the tug Senator Policy is rushing to the scene. No mention was made of the crew in the Gulf Stream's latest wireless, although an earlier message stated that the captain and his twenty-six men had been taken aboard the Russell.

Found With Throat Cut; In Critical Condition

George Saxe, thirty-three years old, was found in the kitchen of his home, 614 I street southwest, early today, bleeding from a gash in his throat. Near by lay a butcher knife.

Policeman O. W. Mansfield, of the fourth precinct, arrived at the house before the ambulance from Emergency Hospital reached there, and administered first aid.

At the hospital late today Saxe's condition was reported as being critical.

LETTER BRINGS HINT OF STRIKE ON CAR LINES

Anonymous Communication to Utilities Commission Explains Alleged Grievances.

DISSATISFIED WITH HOURS

Missive States That Injustice Is Being Worked on Motormen and Conductors.

Anonymous threats of a strike unless compliance is made with their requests for an improvement in working conditions by December 1 are made in a letter received by the Public Utilities Commission today, signed "Conductors and Motormen, Northeastern Division of the Washington Railway and Electric Company."

The men not only of this division—the North Capitol and Robinson line—but of all other divisions, the letter states, are dissatisfied with the schedules and hours which do not permit of their obtaining sufficient rest to do their work properly.

Set December 1.

"We are sending this statement to you to see if there can be any improvement for us men," the letter reads. "If there is no improvement by December 1, we will have to do like the men do in other large cities—all get together and make an improvement."

The principal cause of complaint is the order requiring the men, after working from ten to eleven and one-half hours straight, to make several trips during the morning rush hours. Some of the conductors and motormen, it is stated, work until 1 and 2 a. m., and then are compelled to rise at an early hour to take the morning trip.

"Another thing is," says the letter, "we regular men are supposed to be assigned off every eighth day, and very often it goes on three weeks before we are off. This is not the only division that is kicking about this. All the rest of the men of the different divisions of the company are in the same boat, and we are going to get out of it one way or another."

A copy of the letter will be sent to the Washington Railway and Electric Company, and transportation officials of the company said today it will be given immediate and careful consideration.

Modern traffic conditions must be met in order to provide adequate transportation facilities for the public," said a company official today.

Given Straight Run.

"Some of our cars could be operated on a five-minute headway, and the men given a straight run. Now, in order to accommodate the rush crowds, it is necessary to use 'swing' or 'shift' cars, until the statement of the men's grievances is brought officially to the attention of the company, it will be impossible to say what action will be taken. All that can be said now is that it will be given careful consideration."

Beyond sending a copy to the company, no action was stated today. It will be taken by the commission in regard to the statement, because of the men's grievances is brought officially to the attention of the company, it will be impossible to say what action will be taken. All that can be said now is that it will be given careful consideration."

WAR EXPORTS MAKE \$325,000,000 GAIN

Constitute More Than Third of Billion Dollar Increase During Nine Months.

American manufacturers of war munitions and articles that enter into such manufacture gained more than \$25,000,000 in foreign sales the first nine months of 1915 over sales for the corresponding period last year.

Exports of coal, iron, steel, and other materials, such as automobiles, foodstuffs, leather goods, and oil, which are classed as war orders, made up the remainder of the increased business.

Shipments of explosives to European belligerents jumped from \$70,000,000 in 1914 to \$100,000,000 last September, and from \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 in the first nine months of 1915 over sales for the nine months of this year.

Largest Casualties From U-Boat Activity

March 28.—British steamer Falaba sunk by German U-boat with loss of 111 lives, including one American.

May 7.—Lusitania sunk by German U-boat with loss of 1,157 lives, including 115 Americans.

August 19.—Arabic sunk by German U-boat with loss of thirty-two lives, including two Americans.

September 5.—Hesperian sunk by mine or German U-boat with loss of twenty-six lives. One member of crew said to have been American.

November 9.—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austrian submarine with estimated loss of 300 lives. Reported Americans probably among drowned.

FIRE RUINS SHOP AT BETHLEHEM PLANT

Several Millions Worth of Munitions for Allies and Machinery Damaged.

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa., Nov. 10.—A fire of unknown origin early today wiped out machine shop No. 4 of the Bethlehem Steel Company here. Munitions for the allies and machinery worth several million dollars in the building were badly damaged.

The fire started in what is known as the machine shop, and spread with such rapidity that the entire fire-fighting force of the steel works and departments from four neighboring boroughs were called out. Only the skeleton of the building is standing.

In machine shop No. 4 were manufactured guns of all calibers.

When the fire started 500 guns were in the building, 250 of which were ready for shipment. Some of these were for England and her allies, and others for this government. The value of these guns alone is said to be several millions.

There were also about 1,000 machines of different kinds in the building, the loss of which is said to run into the millions.

From workmen it was learned the fire started among oil near the entrance to the plant. It is believed that the oil was used to heat up flying chips which escape in the boring of guns. One of these chips it is believed, may have started the blaze. There is no reason to believe the fire was of incendiary origin.

Company Official Says Short Circuit Caused Explosion at Big Plant

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A short circuit of electric wires which set fire to oil in the fire at the plant of the Bethlehem Steel Company, South Bethlehem, Pa., President A. D. Mizell stated today.

The north and east wings of No. 4 machine shop, a four-story brick and steel building, were badly damaged, Mizell said, but he declared it was impossible at this time to estimate the loss.

Temporary power lines were erected, he said, and all departments of the plant are running as usual.

The machine shop in which the fire occurred was equipped with part of the smaller machine tools used in ordnance work, he said. While the loss is serious, the company will take quick steps to rebuild the burned plant.

ENGLAND UNMASKED, SAYS COLOGNE PAPER

Praises Note to Britain as Historic Document of First Rank.

BERLIN (via Saville to Saville, Long Island), Nov. 10.—"This note is a historical document of first rank," declared the Cologne Gazette in an editorial today, praising America's formal protest to Great Britain.

"English statesmen are always speaking of the sanctity of treaties and insisting on the protection of small nations," continued the Gazette. "Now England has been unmasked by an unimpeachable party."

If the American Government will act according to the tenor and spirit of the note, it will win everlasting merit for freeing the oceans from English despotism."

100 SHOTS FIRED AT LINER BY SUBMARINE; MANY ARE WOUNDED

Italian Liner Believed To Have Attempted To Escape—Survivors Landed on African Coast—Doubt As To Whether U-Boat Was Austrian.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Six Americans at least are believed to have been aboard the Italian liner Ancona, sunk by a submarine yesterday.

The general passenger agent of the line received inquiries today about a Mrs. Sosolli, of Washington; Adelaide Stanghieri, an Italian; Filbert Mazzarulli, of Baltimore, and Mr. and Mrs. Carfield Jones, of Philadelphia.

L. Geiger, who gave his address as the Bronx section of this city, told officials of the Italian line that he had a letter from his uncle, E. Geiger, stating that he and his wife would sail on the Ancona.

All of these persons are believed to be Americans.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—About 300 persons, mostly women and children, with possibly several Americans among them, perished when a submarine, flying the Austrian flag, shelled and sank the Italian liner Ancona, off Bizerta, Tunis, according to Lloyd's today.

Of the ship's company of 582—422 passengers and a crew of 160—only 270 are definitely accounted for as saved, and of these many are wounded.

Following swiftly on news of the Ancona's destruction came a report from Madrid that two German submarines had been sunk by English warships in the Mediterranean, near the Gibraltar strait.

Whether or not the torpedoed liner was attacked without warning or was sunk while attempting to escape is not certainly known. From the fact, however, that a Rome message says the submarine fired 100 shots at the big passenger craft, it is surmised that the latter was the case.

LANDED ON AFRICAN COAST.

The survivors were landed at Bizerta, Cape Bon, and Ferryville, on the African coast. Many were so badly wounded that they were transferred to hospitals at once. They were injured, it is supposed, during the shelling of the Ancona and by flying fragments when the torpedo struck the ship.

Whether the undersea boat which sank the liner was Austrian, as implied by her flag, or a German vessel, flying the colors of the allied power, is the subject of much speculation in British circles. Many believe it was a German craft, both because German U-boats are in the Mediterranean, and on account of the coincidence of the reported sinking by British cruisers of two such vessels near Gibraltar soon after the Ancona was attacked.

Among the Ancona's passengers was Prince Cassano, the famous Italian painter. Whether he escaped is not yet known.

Home advices indicate that the loss of life was heaviest among the emigrants on the boat. What proportion of the saved are passengers and sailors, dispatches have not yet stated.

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New Submarine Issue Looms Up Before U. S.

Another serious submarine issue looms up before the American Government today in the reported torpedoing of the Italian passenger liner Ancona by an Austrian submarine.

While the report checked officials' disposition is to suspend judgment until the facts are officially ascertained. Whether the Ancona was warned and attempted to escape by flight, and whether any Americans were killed are the crucial questions.

Officials left no doubt, however, that this Government will not be tardy in proceeding vigorously with Austria if it develops that the Ancona was deliberately sunk without warning.

Whether the Ancona case parallels the Italian censorship in securing official in-